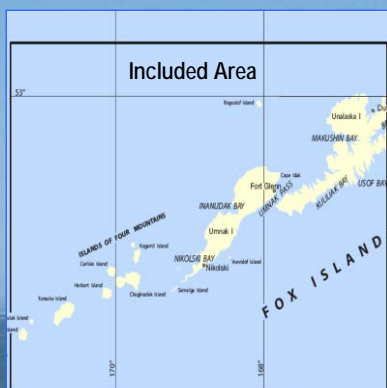


BookletChart™

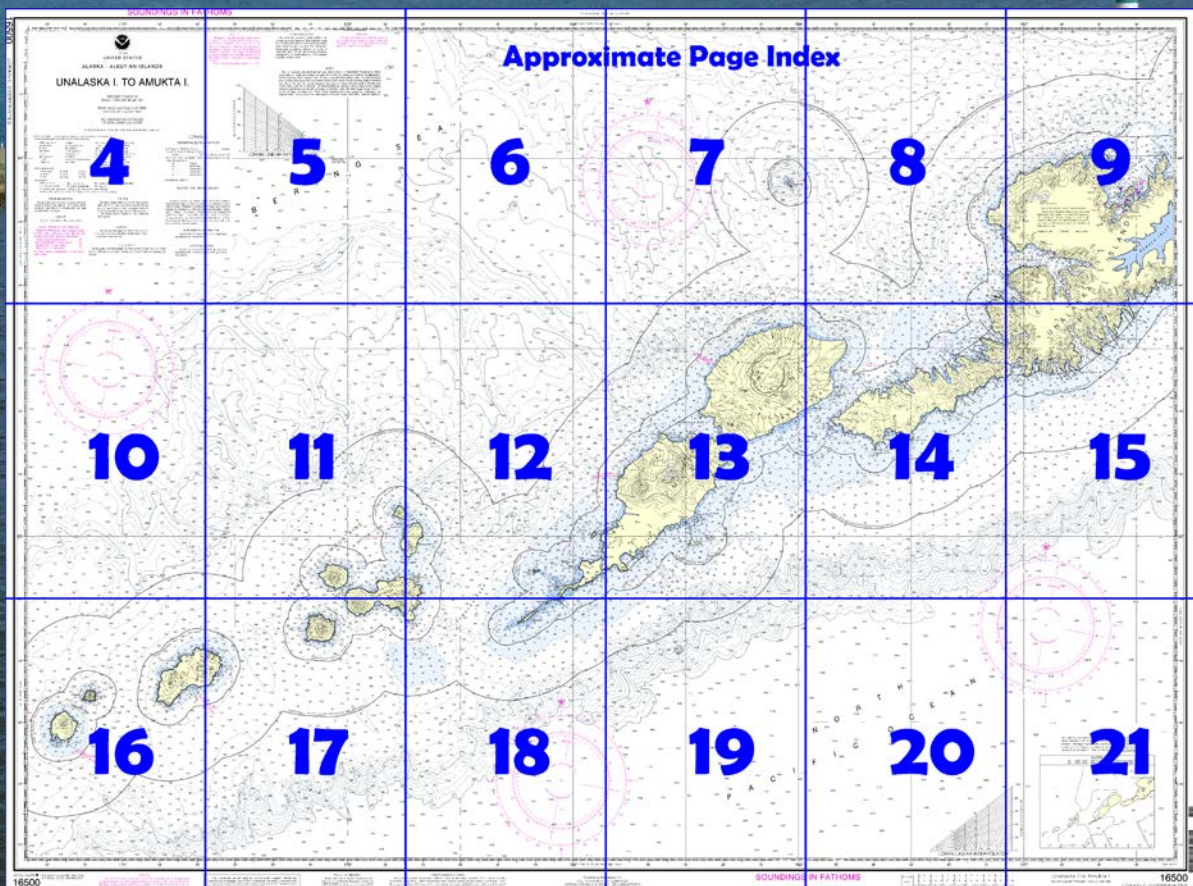
Unalaska Island to Amukta Island NOAA Chart 16500



A reduced-scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters
When possible, use the full-size NOAA chart for navigation.



- Complete, reduced-scale nautical chart
- Print at home for free
- Convenient size
- Up-to-date with Notices to Mariners
- Compiled by NOAA's Office of Coast Survey, the nation's chartmaker



Published by the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Coast Survey
www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov
888-990-NOAA

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.

For latest Coast Pilot excerpt visit the Office of Coast Survey website at <http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/searchbychart.php?chart=16500>.



(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)

Umnak Island, third largest of the Aleutian Islands, is about 65 miles by 15 miles in extreme length and breadth. On the island are reindeer, foxes and a few head of horses and cattle. Mount Vsevidof, a volcano 6,920 feet high, is the summit of the island. It is situated SW of the center of the island, near the W shore, with no other mountains SW from it. Several prominent buildings and antennas are on **High Hill**, on the W end of the island.

Between Cape Idak and Cape Tanak is a flat bight. The shore of the bight is regular and lined with sand, while inland the terrain is low and grassy except in the region about 1.5 miles W of Cape Idak, where a mountain

slope terminates in bluffs near the beach. Depths of 20 to 30 fathoms are about 1 to 2 miles off the shore of the bight with the bottom shoaling gradually toward the beach.

Cape Tanak, about 7 miles WNW from Cape Idak, is a low, rounding point with a number of hummocks about 50 feet high. Depths of over 100 fathoms are within 1 mile of Cape Tanak, though two narrow ledges with depths less than 100 fathoms extend into much greater depths and cause tide rips which may be mistaken for signs of a shoal. Good shelter from S weather can be found E of Cape Tanak.

The flood currents, which set NE along either side of Umnak Island, unite in the vicinity of Cape Idak, causing tide rips. The ebb divides in the vicinity of Cape Tanak.

Ashishik Point is a narrow point about 3 miles W of Cape Tanak. It is low and from offshore blends with the higher land in back of it. The point extends almost as far N as Cape Tanak and it should be given a berth of more than 0.5 mile. Landing can be made on this point except in N weather and there is a good supply of water nearby.

The bight between Cape Tanak and Ashishik Point furnishes good anchorage in S weather. Since the prevailing winds in summer are SW there are frequently long intervals when this bight is comparatively smooth.

From Ashishik Point the coast of Umnak Island trends SW. **Boiling Pinnacles**, with least depth of 3½ fathoms, are about 3 miles W of Ashishik Point, with the outer end of the point in range with the outer end of Cape Tanak. The shoal is about 1.5 miles from the shore of Reindeer Point. Deep water is found outside of this shoal. It is marked by kelp, and tide rips occur to the N of it. With the exception of this shoal, no indications of dangers have been found along the W coast of Umnak Island as far S as Cape Kigushimkade and vessels in general may approach 1 mile off the shore.

Cape Chagak, about 6 miles WSW of Ashishik Point, is not conspicuous. On the N side of the cape there is a bold bluff rising about 200 feet. SW of Cape Chagak the beach is about 3 miles in length and generally sandy.

Aguliuk Point is 5 miles SW of Cape Chagak and 4.5 miles NE of Cape Aslik. NE of the point, for about 2 miles, the coast is broken and irregular with bluffs, sand beaches, lava outcrops, and off-lying rocks, the farthest of the latter being within 125 yards of the high waterline. Rocks are off the lava outcrops forming the foot of Aguliuk Point, and a long, narrow edge of rocks, 100 feet high, extends breakwaterlike for 225 yards into the sea on the S side of the point. A sand beach, beginning at this edge, extends SE for about 3 miles to Cape Aslik. Back of this beach, for about 3 miles, the terrain is a regular and fairly consistent slope.

Local magnetic disturbance- Differences from normal variations of as much as 4° have been observed at Aguliuk Point.

Bogoslof Island (53°56'N., 168°02'W.) is in the Bering Sea about 22 miles N of Cape Tanak. It is of recent volcanic formation, and eruptions have completely changed the topographic features several times. Accordingly to existing records, eruptions have occurred in 1796, 1883, 1906, 1910, and 1923-27, but it is probable that there have been other eruptions of which there are no records. It now consists of one main island and a rocky islet known as Fire Island. Bogoslof Island forms a useful landfall on a course W from Cape Cheerful.

Bogoslof Island is a Steller sea lion rookery site. There is a 3-mile vessel exclusionary buffer zone around the entire island. (See **50 CFR 223.202**, chapter 2, for limits and regulations.)

U.S. Coast Guard Rescue Coordination Center 24 hour Regional Contact for Emergencies

RCC Juneau	Commander	
	17th CG District	(907) 463-2000
	Juneau, Alaska	

Navigation Managers Area of Responsibility



NOAA's navigation managers serve as ambassadors to the maritime community.

They help identify navigational challenges facing professional and recreational mariners, and provide NOAA resources and information for safe navigation. For additional information, please visit nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/service/navmanagers

To make suggestions or ask questions online, go to nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/inquiry.

To report a chart discrepancy, please use ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx.

Lateral System As Seen Entering From Seaward

on navigable waters except Western Rivers



For more information on aids to navigation, including those on Western Rivers, please consult the latest USCG Light List for your area.

These volumes are available online at <http://www.navcen.uscg.gov>

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

16500



UNITED STATES

ALASKA - ALEUTIAN ISLANDS

UNALASKA I. TO AMUKTA I.

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:300,000 at Lat. 53°

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)
Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	G green	Mo morse code	R TR radio tower
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N nun	Rot rotating
B black	Iso isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT HO light house	OC occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VO very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R roc	W white
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
		R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Bls boulders
bk broken
Cy clay

Co coral
G gravel
Gr grass

gy gray
h hard
M mud

Oys oysters
Rk rock
S sand

so soft
Sh shells
sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized

Coast obstruction

PD position doubtful

Subm submerged

ED existence doubtful

PA position approximate

Rep reported

(1) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal sweep: clear to the depth indicated.

(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

LOCAL MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE

Magnetic disturbances exist in areas covered by this chart. Differences from the normal variation have been observed as follows:

Traders Cove, Amukta Island 6°
South Anchorage, Yunaska Island 3°
Aguliuk Point, Umnak Island 4°
Derby Point, Umnak Island 4°

For other known disturbances consult larger scale charts.

CAUTION

Extremely heavy tide rips and strong currents, which at times make control of vessels difficult, may be encountered in the passages between the North Pacific Ocean and the Bering Sea.

See Tidal Current Tables for supplemental information.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the U.S. Coast Guard and Geological Survey.

NOTE B AREA TO BE AVOIDED (ATBA)

All ships 400 gross tonnage and upwards solely in transit should avoid the Area. This Area is IMO-Adopted (MSC IMO SN.1/Circ.331); to be implemented at 0000 UTC, JAN 1, 2016.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 9 for important supplemental information.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

54°

50°

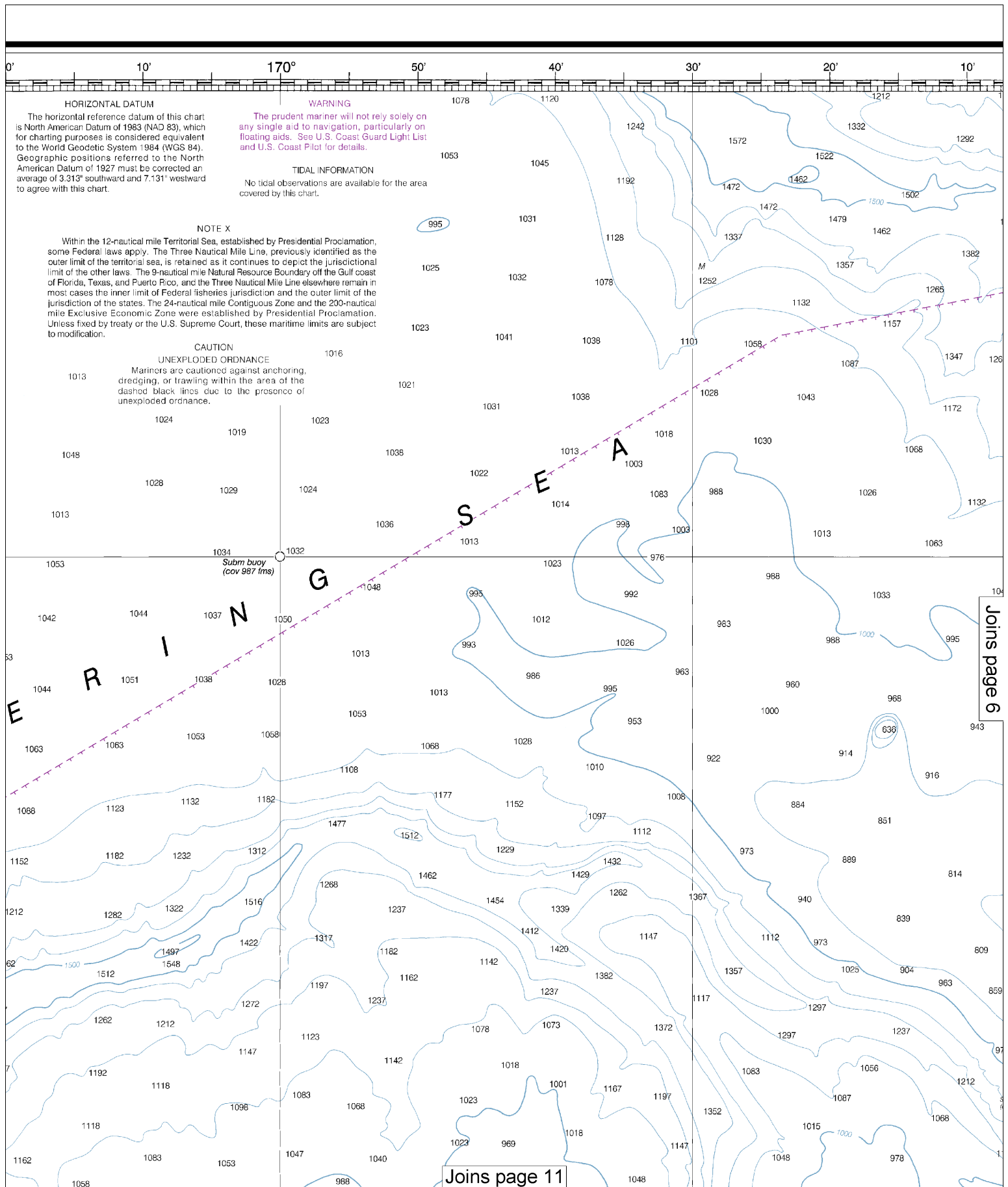
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40°

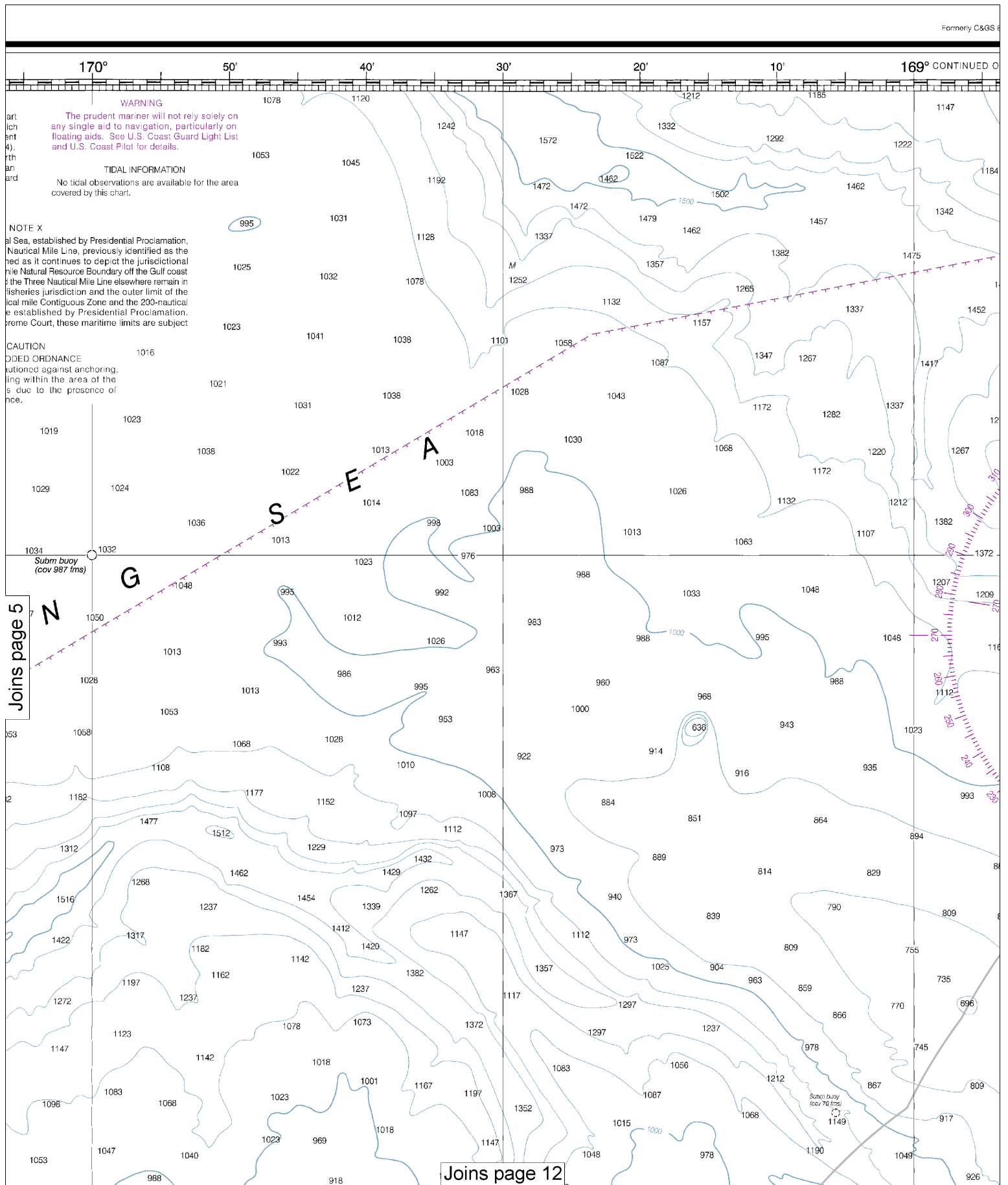
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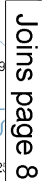
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Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

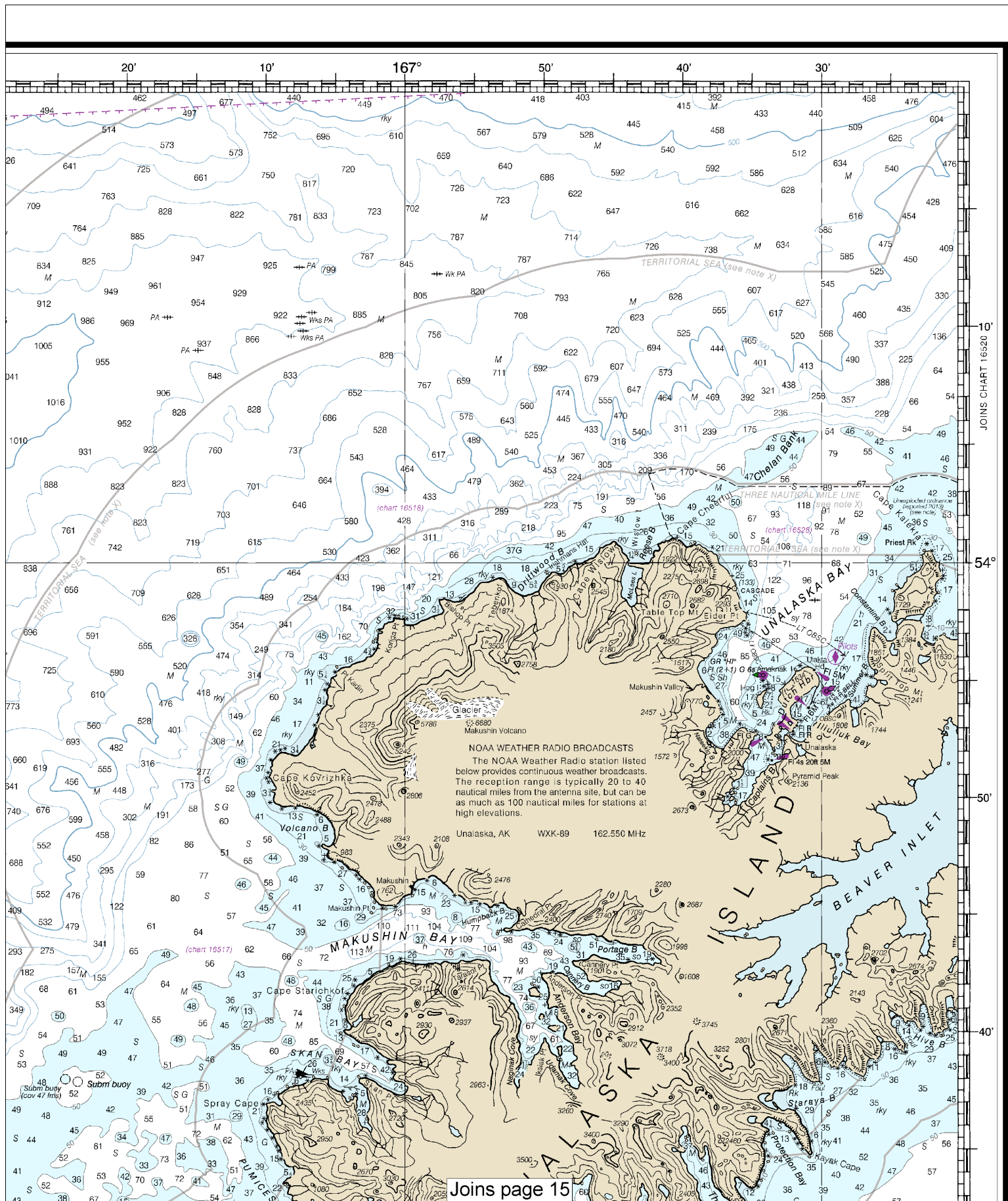


This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.
The new scale is 1:400000. Barscales have also been reduced and
are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

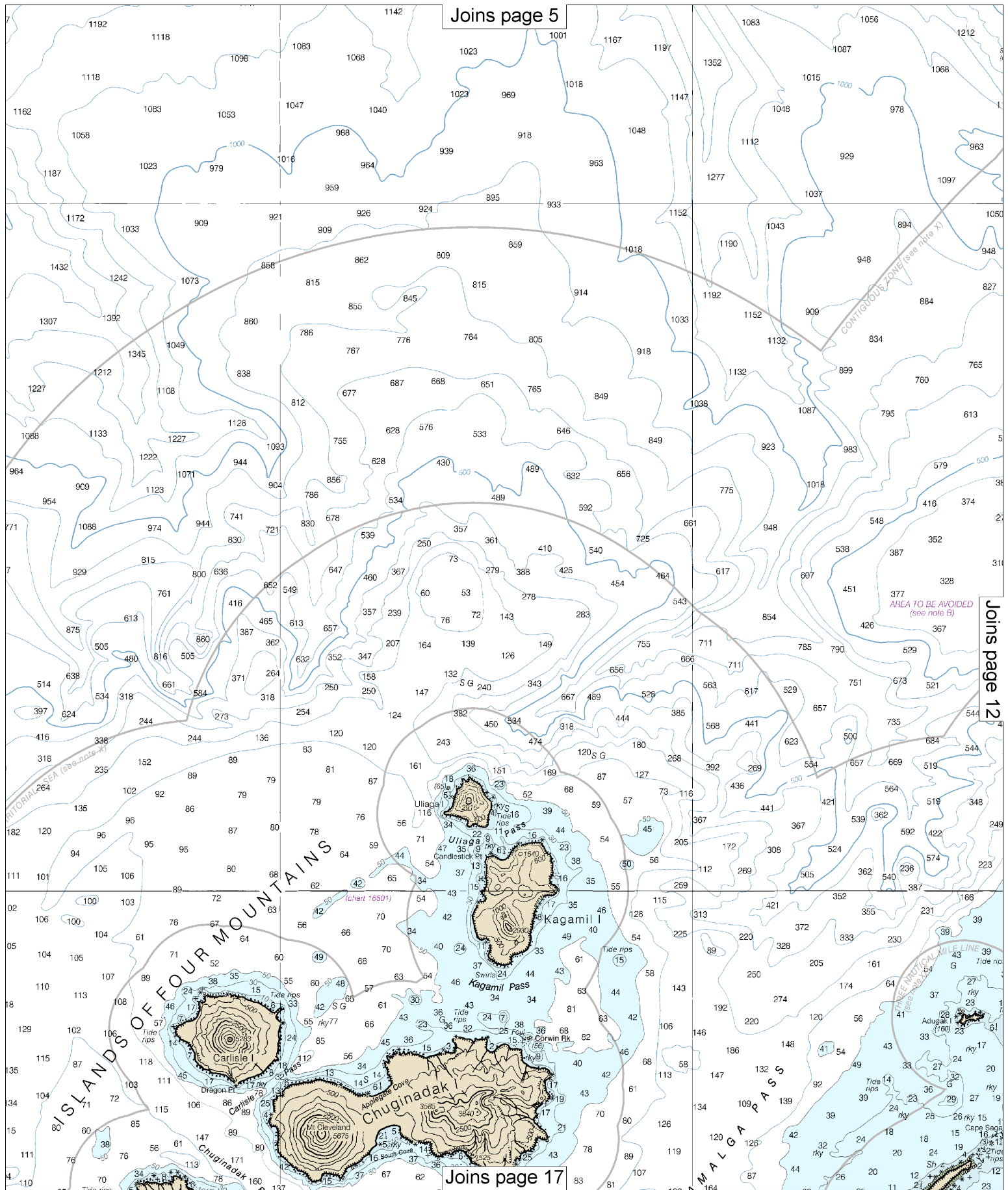


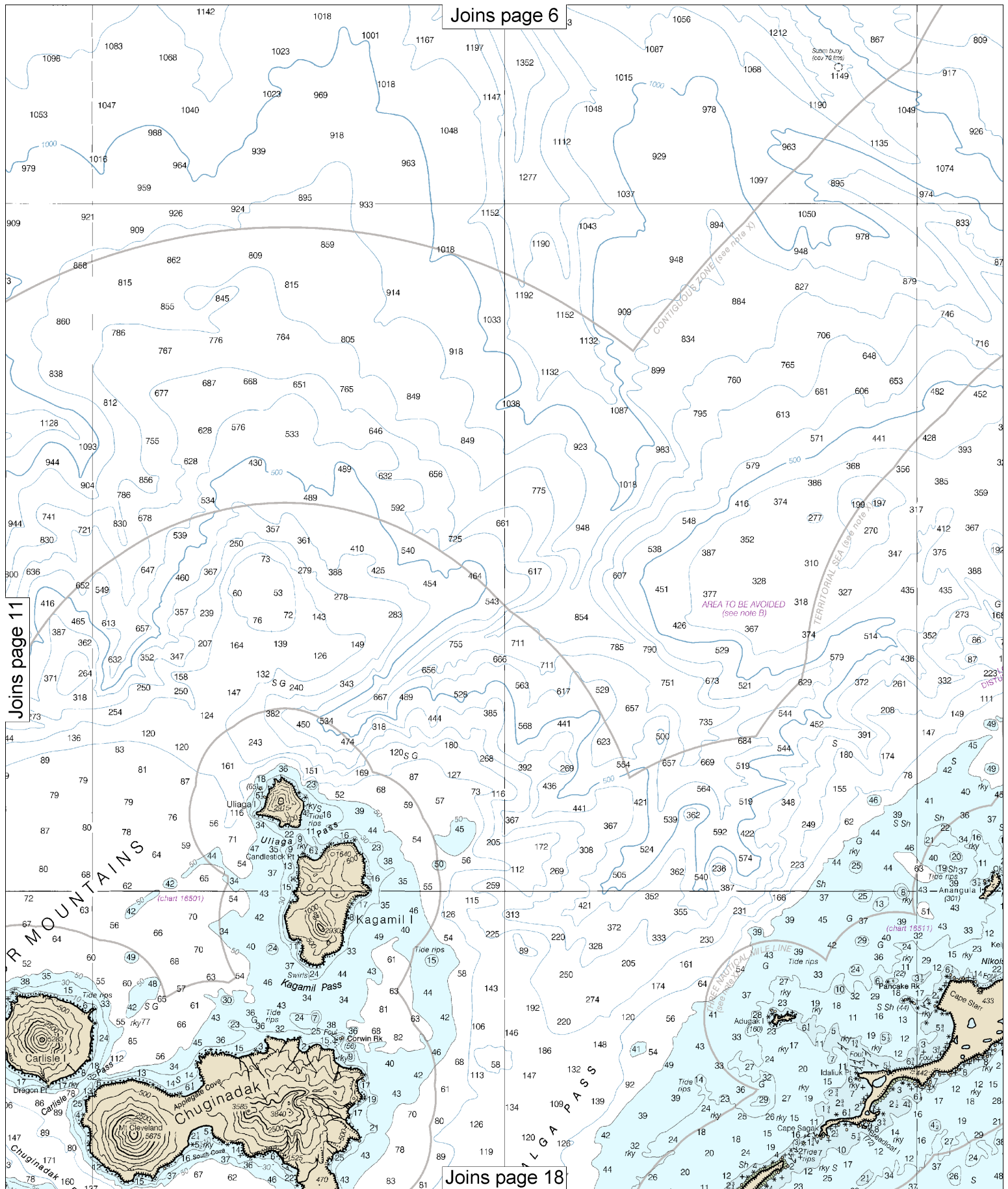


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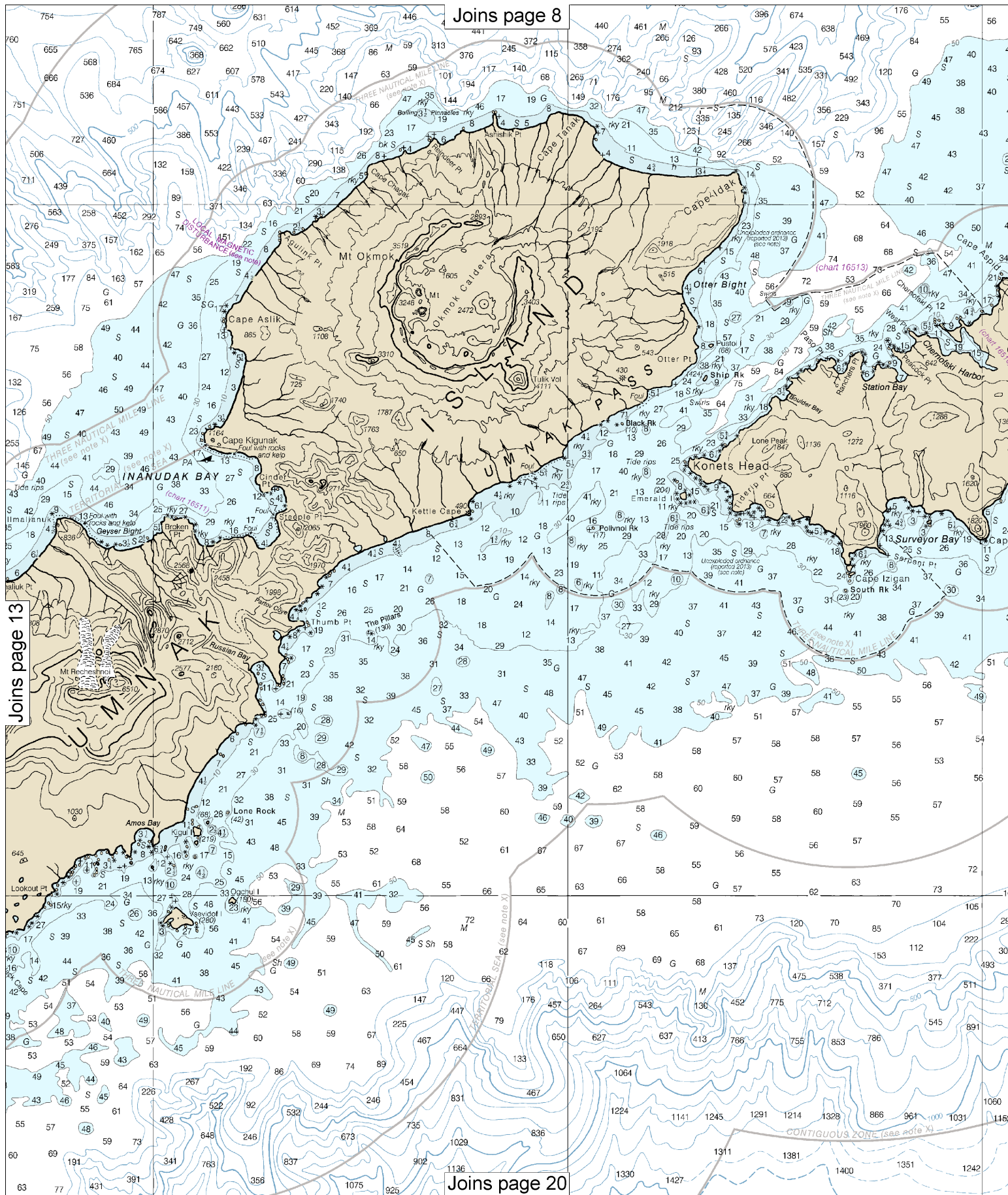


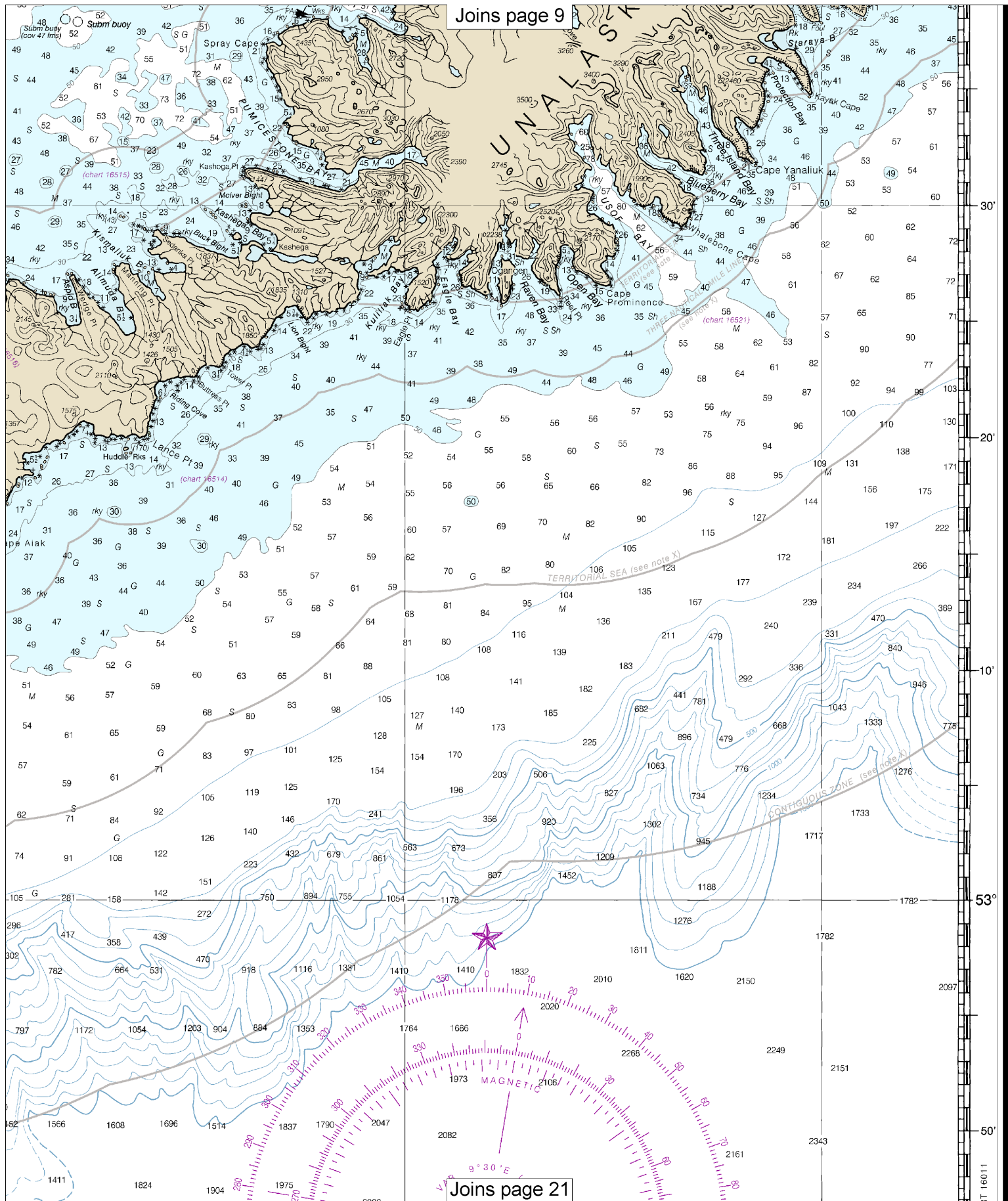
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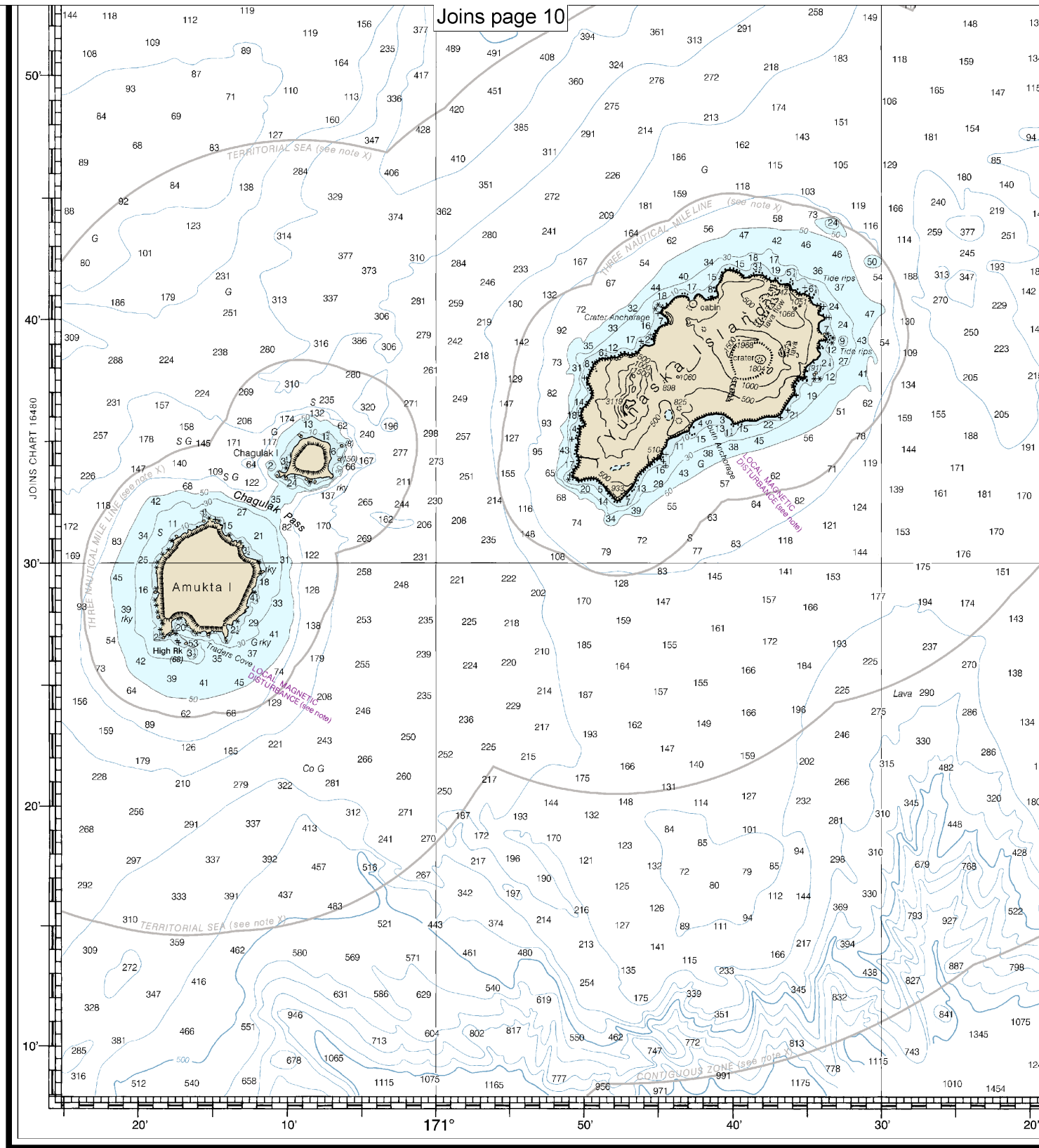












CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

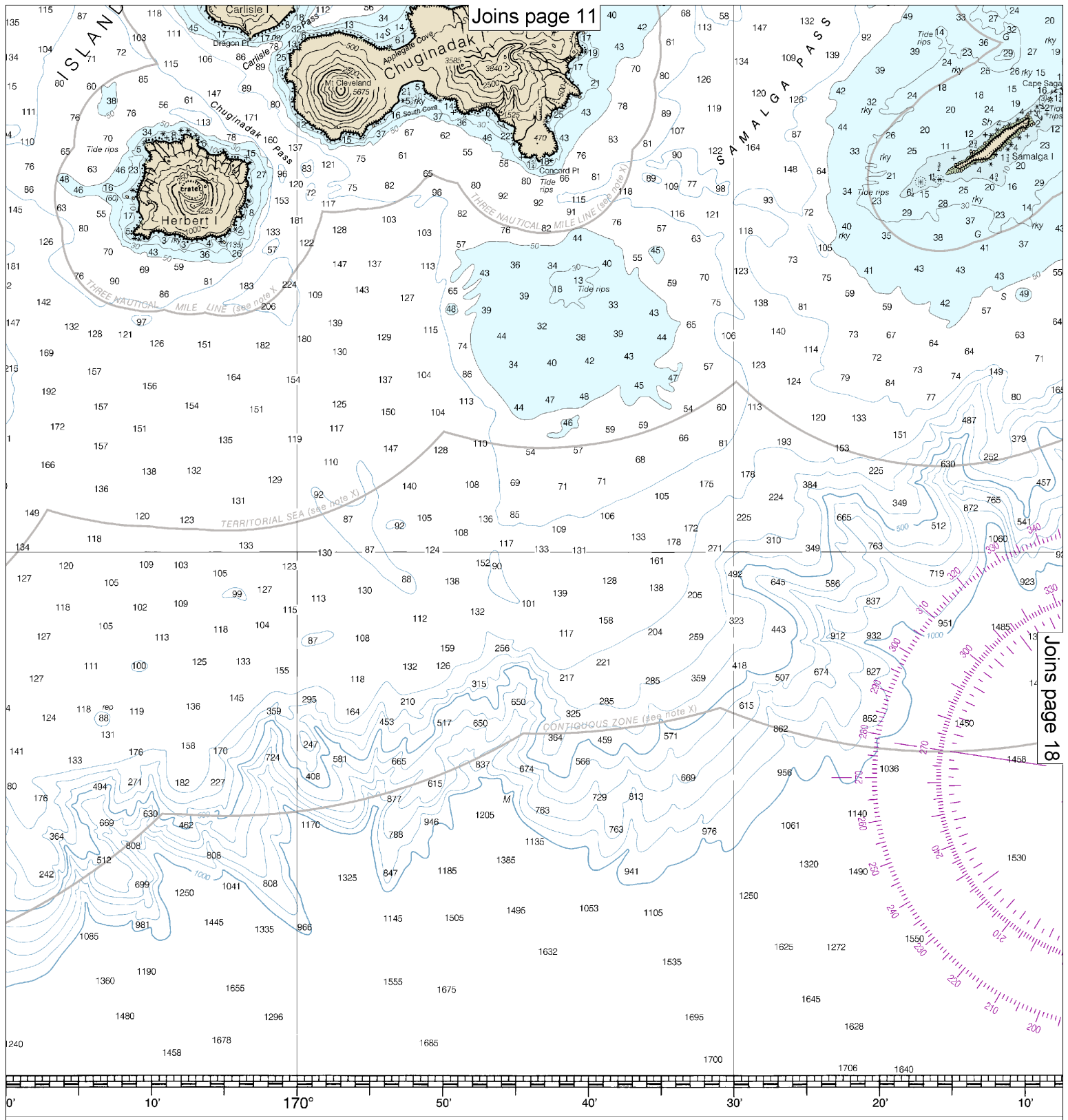
NOAA encourages users to submit inquiries, discrepancies or about this chart at <http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact>

16500

12th Ed., Dec. 2015. Last Correction: 12/12/2016. Cleared through:
LNM: 4816 (11/29/2016), NM: 4916 (12/3/2016), CHS: 1116 (11/25/2016)

16

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.



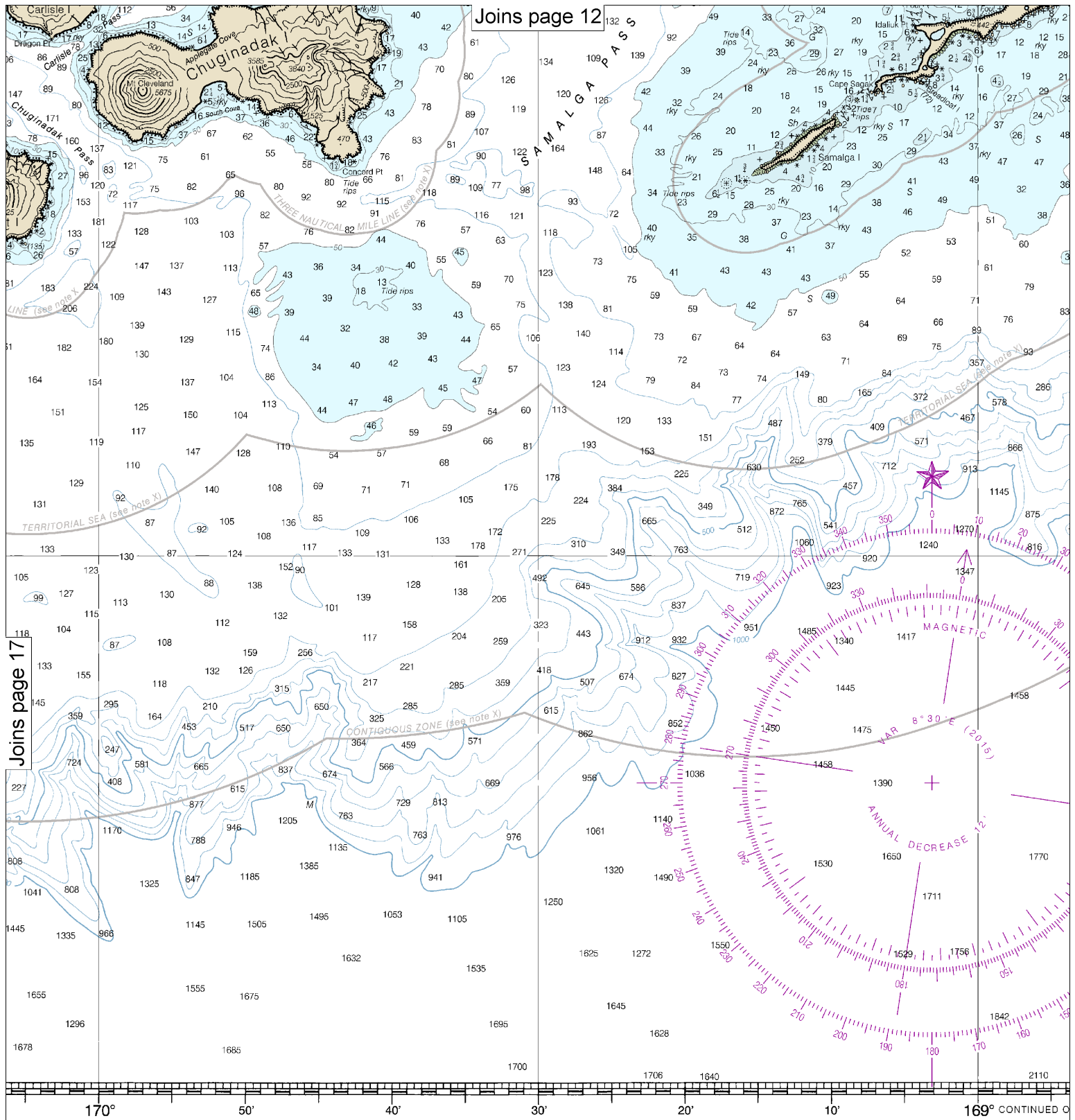
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Joins page 18

or comments
act.htm.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

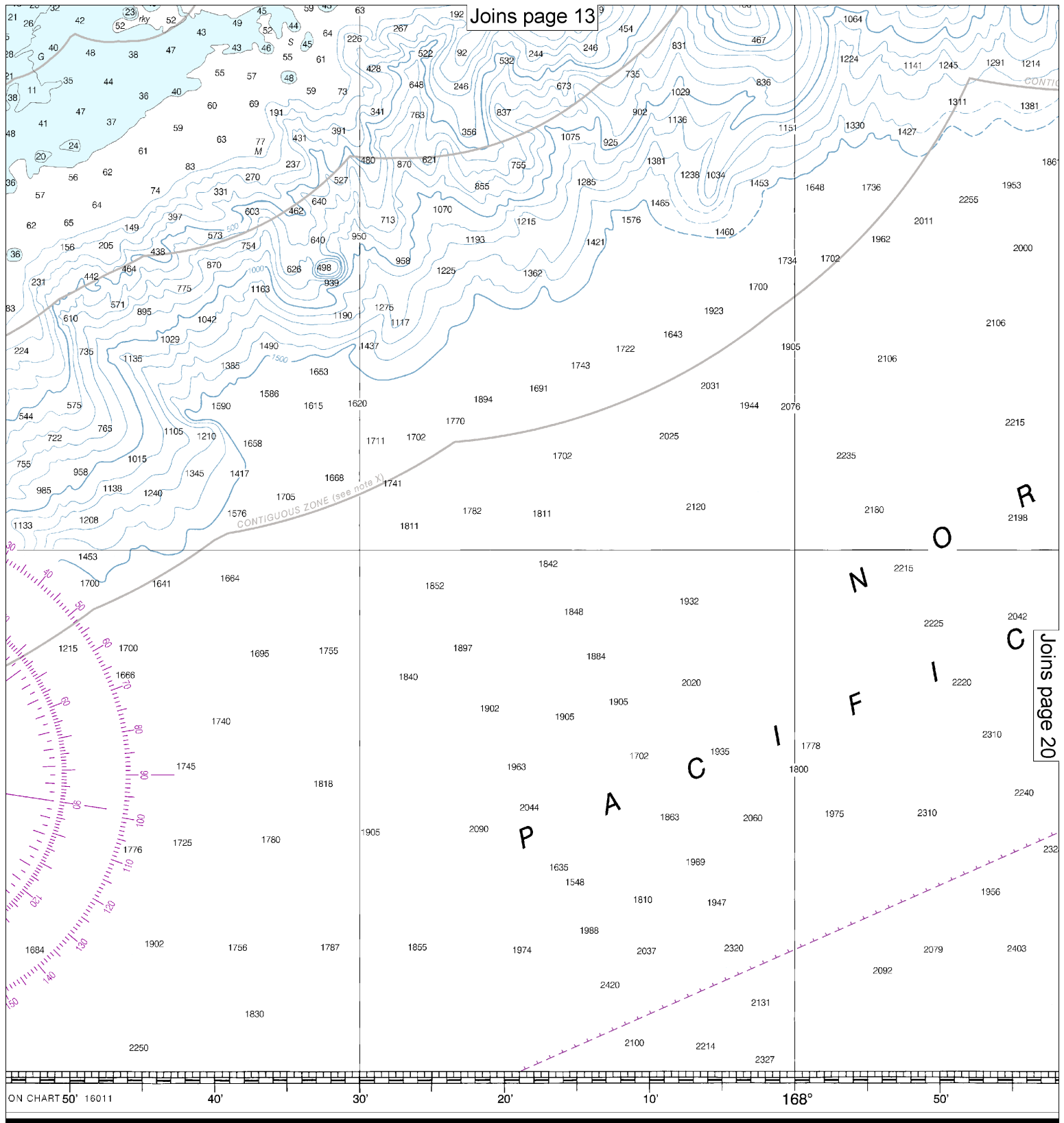


Joins page 12

Joins page 17

POLLUTION REPORTS
 Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

Published
 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
 NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
 NATIONAL COAST GUARD



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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NAUTICAL AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NAUTICAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS



VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.

Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other

vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 and 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Getting and Giving Help — Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

Distress Call Procedures

- Make sure radio is on.
- Select Channel 16.
- Press/Hold the transmit button.
- Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
- Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
- Release transmit button.
- Wait for 10 seconds — If no response Repeat MAYDAY call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS!



NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards (NWR) is a nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information directly from the nearest National Weather Service office. NWR broadcasts official Weather Service warnings, watches, forecasts and other hazard information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

<http://www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr/>

Quick References

Nautical chart related products and information	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov
Interactive chart catalog	—	http://www.charts.noaa.gov/InteractiveCatalog/nrnc.shtml
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Chart and chart related inquiries and comments	—	http://ocsddata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/inquiry.aspx?frompage=ContactUs
Chart updates (LNM and NM corrections)	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/updates/LNM_NM.html
Coast Pilot online	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/cpdownload.htm
Tides and Currents	—	http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov
Marine Forecasts	—	http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/marine/home.htm
National Data Buoy Center	—	http://www.ndbc.noaa.gov/
NowCoast web portal for coastal conditions	—	http://www.nowcoast.noaa.gov/
National Weather Service	—	http://www.weather.gov/
National Hurricane Center	—	http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/
Pacific Tsunami Warning Center	—	http://ptwc.weather.gov/
Contact Us	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm



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This Booklet chart has been designed for duplex printing (printed on front and back of one sheet). If a duplex option is not available on your printer, you may print each sheet and arrange them back-to-back to allow for the proper layout when viewing.